

"Such Constitution and Laws will effectively secure the civil and political rights of all persons—Gen. Grant's Message, April 7th, 1869.

Which means restoration of civil government; no proscription; universal amnesty and Equal Rights before the law to all, denial of justice to none; no exclusive emoluments or privileges to any class; taxation with representation.

And to the end that all persons, white and black, rich and poor, may enjoy the full benefits of free government, and the fruits of their toil, we will add: Low Taxes and an economical government.

CARPET-BAGGERS' PLATFORM.

PROSCRIPTION.—In proof of which, see franchise clause, No. 7, of the Eggleston Constitution, permanently establishing test oaths excluding from suffrage and holding office a large class of capable and meritorious citizens irrespective of party, who are nevertheless saddled with the burdens of government. Consequently it means:

Disfranchisement.

Class Legislation.

Exclusive privileges.

Taxation WITHOUT Representation.

THE AMENDMENTS.—Our views in reference to the XIVth and XVth Amendments and the course which the welfare of the State requires her people to adopt on the subject, are presented in another column. If any of our contemporaries should join issue with us, we would ask them the favor to publish the article in order that their readers may see both sides.

Gen. West.

The Water Valley Eagle complains that certain newspapers and their correspondents have ignored the claims of Gen. West to the office of Governor. We presume that what appears to the Eagle to be intentional neglect is due to the cause well known to most people, that Gen. West would be declared from holding the office by the 14th Amendment, if elected. His history as a public man—his ability—devotion to the welfare of the State—and unquestioned merits are known to her people; and it is an occasion of regret that he, among others of her true sons, are prohibited from serving the people in positions for which they are eminently qualified, by the proscriptive legislation of the Radical party.

The Condemned "Committees."

Mr. A. Burwell, dissenting in a published letter from the movement of the Liberal Republicans to hold themselves aloof from the Disfranchisers. He is hard to please. He rejected a proposition for a union of all parties for the sake of "peace," on the basis of reconstruction strictly in accordance with the Congressional plan; and now he will not be satisfied with the "peace" movement of Messrs. Jeffords, Wofford, Fisk, McCloy, and others. He steps out of his way to misrepresent the conservative press of the State, to charge them with infidelity to their pledges of allegiance to the Union, and to plunge his spear into the dead body of "secession." But he begs the Liberal Republicans to consider the Committees of Five and sixteen "buried." The plea will not answer. True, they have been condemned by the people, by the President and by Congress, and sentence has been passed upon them, but it remains to be executed. They will be effectively "buried" at the coming election.

If the District Commander is not in the interest of the Eggleston Clique of Disfranchisers, its organs have misrepresented him. They have announced him as a partizan of that faction, and therefore his acts fairly reflect its policy, which is to proscribe all persons, no matter whether they have been Southern loyalists or Northern soldiers, who oppose disfranchisement and advocate the doctrine that will secure civil and political rights to all citizens. To the former of these classes belongs Mr. Hopkins, late Sheriff of Claiborne, and to the latter, Mr. Morris, late Sheriff of Carroll county; and both these unexceptionable officers have been expelled under the rule of the Eggleston faction, which notwithstanding its professions of liberality, out-Browlows Brownlow in the proscriptive practices which even he has become ashamed of and repudiated.

The sudden death of Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of the New York Times, creates a void in the profession of journalism not easily to be filled. Though he had occupied as large a space in the field of labor which he had chosen, as any other man in the country, he had only attained his forty-ninth year. He had been connected with the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, and the Tribune, and had given the Times a world-wide reputation. A devoted Republican, he did not sink the patriot in the mere partizan, and his paper always leaned to the side of conservatism and he gave to the South the benefit of the most liberal interpretation of which the harsh legislation of Congress admitted. His calm counsels were needed to temper the partizan fury of his Northern countrymen.

THE CONVENTION OF THE MODERATE Republicans will assemble in this city on next Wednesday, 23rd inst. We understand that a large attendance is expected. We are requested to state that the President of the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, has authorized tickets to be issued to delegates at half fare. We presume that the same facilities will be extended them by other roads.

It is stated that General Forest is negotiating for a large number of Chinamen to work on the Memphis and Selma Railroad. They are those thrown out of employment by the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Haynesville, Ala. Examiner reports that the dreaded boll worm has made its appearance on plantations in Lowndes county, and is carrying destruction to the cotton crop.

The friends of Gen. Hancock are quite active in a movement to bring him before the Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania as a candidate for Governor of that State.

THE XIVTH AND XVTH AMENDMENTS.

It seems to us there is a misconception in the minds of some of our contemporaries and other persons, more or less interested in politics, as to what is the true scope and meaning of these Amendments.

As these papers will be constantly referred to in the approaching canvass, we propose to make them of easy reference by keeping them as standing matter.

It will be seen by reference to the first section of the XIVth Amendment, that "all persons born or naturalized, in the United States," &c., are declared to be "citizens." It is not denied that by this it was intended to make "citizens" of the colored people, and by the subsequent part of the same section it was meant to guarantee to the "colored citizen" all the civil and political rights which are secured to the white citizen by the Constitution of the United States. We think it is plain.

The framers of the Amendment seem to have contemplated such a thing as a refusal on the part of some of the States to give the "colored citizen" his rights, and hence the second section. Read it, and see if you do not agree with us, that though we may deny the colored man the right to vote if we (the white men) have or can get the power, yet we must do it at the cost of losing representation in Congress, to the extent of our entire colored male population over the age of twenty-one years. How will this work in Mississippi? The blacks exceed the whites in number. The consequence, then, of excluding colored men from the polls will be to deprive our State of more than one-half our representation in Congress. The rejection of "negro votes" would therefore be at a heavy cost. Can we afford under that section of the amended Constitution, to deprive the colored man the suffrage even if we had the power? But have we the power? Every sensible man knows that we have not. With a registered majority of many thousands of colored voters against the whites, and many of the whites ready to take sides with blacks in any contest for political supremacy between the races, the man must be crazy who does not see that we have no power to take suffrage from the negro even if we had the will.

But have we the will if we had the power? We answer for ourselves, emphatically No.

We have no will to do any act that would deprive our State of more than one-half its representation. We have no will to "go back" on all our pledges to the colored voters last year. We have no will to make true the words of our enemies that we would use the negro for our purposes and then discard him. But we have a will to act in perfect good faith with the colored men and show them by our acts as well as by our words, that they are worthy of their confidence, trust and friendship.

We have seen how the rejection of colored voters would affect us. Now let us see how it would affect the States of the North. Ohio, for example, has first rejected "Negro Suffrage," as it is called. We suppose colored men in Ohio may number one in twenty. Ohio, then, by excluding her colored men from the polls will lose one Representative in Congress out of twenty, whereas, by the same act, would lose six out of eleven.

It was seen that this was the practical working of XIVth Amendment, which had already been adopted and incorporated into the constitution. Some of the Northern States, where there were very few "negro voters," had excluded them from the polls. They could afford to pay the penalty for doing so; we could not. It was only just that all should obey the constitution alike, and hence the XVth Amendment.

What is the XVth Amendment, which we are sorry to see some of our contemporaries oppose with so much vehemence? We give them credit for entire honesty of purpose, but either they or we are greatly mistaken as to the design and real meaning of this Amendment. The reader will oblige us if at this point he will read it carefully.

Now supposing him to have done this, we respectfully ask what is its design, what does it mean? "The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied," &c., "on account of race or color." We have that in our State under the operation of the XIVth Amendment already incorporated into the Constitution. This right is secure. We do not want to deny suffrage to black men. We have no power to do it, and if we had the power, it cost too much to exercise it. Not so in the States of the North. Ohio, for example, as we have seen, has the will and the power to exclude "negro voters." It costs her very little—no Representative perhaps out of twenty. It would cost us a great deal—six Representatives out of eleven.

The design of the Amendment is to give the negro equal rights in all the States. The meaning is to compel Ohio, Michigan, and other States of the North to acquiesce in what Mississippi has already accepted, to-wit: "Negro Suffrage." It is then any business of ours to quarrel with it? We have already got it in the XIVth Amendment. It is on us. We have no power to shake it off, and if we had the power, it would bankrupt us politically, to exercise it.

Shall we sacrifice ourselves, make enemies of the negroes, and greatly endanger our domestic peace, to say nothing of our material prosperity, by an effort to keep "negro suffrage" off the very people who gave it?

We are free to say to our Northern friends (Democrats) we owe you no grudge, some of you have been kind at all times. Others when the fires of sectional hate burned hottest, added fuel to the flames. We forgive those who wronged us, and cherish feelings of the deepest and purest gratitude to all who have been kind to us. But we must be allowed to say that in our present emergency, "Charity begins at home," and we must, as far as possible, take care of ourselves.

The Washington Chronicle states that the President has indicated that "the elections in Mississippi and Texas, will be called for the latter part of August or the beginning of September."

Why the Carpet-Baggers Object to Judge Dent.

The carpet-baggers' organ, the Pilot, has emphatically rejected Col. Wesson's proposition to compromise our disputes here in Mississippi by uniting on Judge Dent as a candidate for Governor.

The objections of the Pilot are curious enough. It says Judge Dent is not fit to be supported for the office on the ground that he was "exiled from his home for being a rebel sympathizer during the war." And secondly, that he is "not a citizen of the State." To the first objection it may be answered, that if Gen. Grant who is the accredited representative of the "truly loyal" sentiment of the country, could afford to confer high office on Gen. Longstreet, who was the right arm of Gen. Lee, and did entertain serious thoughts of appointing him in his Cabinet, the "loyalty" of Mississippi could not be successfully impugned if he should elect a "rebel sympathizer" to be her Chief Magistrate.

Besides, how is the Pilot to reconcile its support of "Marshall Ney" for Governor, who voted for the ordinance of secession and accepted service in the army of Mississippi against the Union—who enlisted troops for the Confederacy and would, as his home organ stated the other day, have accepted a Generalship in the Confederate army if it had been tendered—how, we ask, can the carpet-bag organ reconcile these facts with its objection to Judge Dent, for the reason that he was simply a "rebel sympathizer?"

The second objection on the score of citizenship, coming from the representative of the carpet-bag adventurers, is the sublime of effrontery. In the Old Bay rebus Sin, his assurance is modestly compared to the impudence of the carpet-bagger who finds occasion to object to a person holding office in our State on the ground of not being a citizen! Under carpet-bag dictation many offices have been conferred upon persons who have not resided in the State a week. It was the carpet-bag Committees who procured the application of the iron-clad test to Mississippi, and who defeated the bill removing political disabilities. At least, the public has high Republican authority for so believing.

Judge Dent, unlike the "knights of the carpet-bag," has large interests in the State—has spent much of his time here since the war—considers himself in the true sense of the word, one of her people—and did them a great service on a memorable occasion which they cannot soon forget. If they are willing to trust him, we do not see why the adventures of their carpet-bag fraternity who according to their organ are "less than one thousand" of the whole population of Mississippi, unless it be that the arrangement would interfere with the gratification of their ravenous appetites for public plunder.

The Pilot, carpet-baggers' organ, woe the liberal Republicans half coaxingly, half threateningly. In one breath it calls them "bolters" and "Judases," and in another tells them that if they will take up their abode in the house of the Eggleston Clique, "the best robe and the fattest calf shall be in waiting for them."

It absurdly argues that there is no occasion for a difference between the liberal Republicans and the Clique; and yet it has denounced the Circular of the former, promulgating the doctrine of "Peace," and arraigning the Clique and its "Committees" for their malefactions.

The difference between the liberal Republicans and the Disfranchisers in this State is the same that exists between the Walker and Wells party in Virginia; between Senter and Stokes in Tennessee; and between Hamilton and the Bitter-Enders in Texas. It is the difference between Magnanimity and Revenge—between Honesty and Fraud—between Peace and Contention.

It may be proper to state that the former Probate Judge of Calhoun county who surrendered his office, under the operation of the iron-clad test which the Committee of Sixteen procured to be applied to Mississippi, is J. G. RYAN, not the J. G. Ryan who was a member of the said Committee and now figures with Eggleston, Stringer & Co., in the attempt to place Mississippi under a Proscriptive rule and is a man-of-all-work for the Low Down Radicals in Calhoun.

The following is an extract from a recent letter of Mr. Joseph G. Ryan: "I filled the office of Probate Clerk of Calhoun, from the organization of the county in 1852, until 1864, at which time I was elected Probate Judge, and have continued in that office until ejected by the iron-clad test. Though an old white, having passed my sixtieth year, I am willing to be called Democrat, Conservative, or anything else but Radical."

Carpet-Bag Twaddle.

We copy the following from an interesting and detailed account of the recent Illinois State Register, published by E. L. Merritt & Brother, Springfield, Illinois.

The talk about Northern people not being permitted to live in that country is all twaddle. It is not true, this we can readily see, for our own personal knowledge of recent cases in point, where persons known to be avowed radicals in politics went South to live and make it their future home, and were not only received with kindness, but were made good citizens, which they could do these same radicals in no other part of the country; but they very naturally wanted not the scorn and rebuke of their countrymen, who leave their country for their country's good.

Our exchanges come to us filled with accounts of land sales for non-payment of taxes.

Another Example of Bullionism on the one Hand, and Reaction on the other.

In Washington City just before the war, there were eleven thousand blacks and fifty thousand whites. At the present time its population consists of sixty thousand blacks and ninety thousand whites. In nine years the former have increased at the rate of six hundred per cent., and the latter at less than one hundred per cent. The rapid increase of the negro population is due to its having been a refuge for blacks escaping from slavery in the States of Maryland and Virginia during the war. To the charms of emancipation, and the promises of subsistence on government bounty, without labor; and thus the Federal Capital has become a paradise for the emancipated, where they revel in the delights of vagabondism, and indulge their precocious taste for politics, without restraint under the patronage of Sumner, Forney & Co.

A few days since the municipal elections took place in the city, with results which are familiar to the country. The Jacobin party, consisting almost exclusively of blacks, schooled in the Loyal League conspiracy, carried the election by about five thousand majority. At the previous election, the vote between the Conservatives and Republicans was very close. The late election shows that the Leaguers organized a system of frightful terrorism, and drove from the polls and horribly beat and butchered men of their color when found attempting to vote the conservative ticket. Conservatives were impelled either by fear or disgust, and probably both, from attempting to exercise their right of suffrage. In either case, they have brought disgrace upon themselves and their cause. This sentiment of "disgrace" has involved the people of other localities besides Washington City in great trouble. It led the whites of the Carolinas, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana to abandon the business of framing their new governments almost entirely to the blacks and their corrupt, selfish and wicked carpet-bag and seagull leaders; and the consequence is that they have been placed under a more disgusting rule than ever disgraced any people on earth. The same folly was repeated in Mississippi when the Convention was ordered two years ago, and the State was barely saved in the last resort by the sudden awakening of the whites to the fact that their safety did not depend on Supreme Courts—not on Johnson, who had once betrayed them—not on sullenly brooding over their misfortunes and nursing their "dignity"—but on their own sensibly directed efforts.

The election in Washington is a repetition of the old folly, and affords a lesson which should not be disregarded. For ourselves we scarcely know which to condemn most—the truculence and ruffianism of the Leaguers, or the blindness, stupidity, mock "dignity" and pusillanimity of the whites.

Brownlow endorses the doctrine of the Conservatives and the Liberal Republicans in favor of Free Suffrage.

LIBERAL PRINCIPLES IN THE ASCENDANT.

The organs of the Eggleston clique will find it a difficult task to put the party whom they have denounced as "Bolters" under the ban because they have repudiated the heresy of disfranchisement, and refused to have political association with its advocates, or to recognize them as Republicans, when a shining light of the Republican party like Gov. Brownlow endorses their position. Having repudiated Stokes, the candidate of the Low Down Radicals, for Governor of Tennessee, and declared for Senter, the candidate of the Liberals, Gov. Brownlow thus proves up the orthodoxy of the advocates of free suffrage.

EXTRACT FROM GOV. BROWNLOW'S LETTER, June 12th.

There is still another view of this subject I wish to present. The Supreme Court of Tennessee, a court of our own choosing, has recently restored to the ballot, by its late decision, the names of those who were among the rebels, who had been excluded from the ballot. We elected Grant upon the platform of universal suffrage, and Tennessee alone in this Union has refused to do so. In his inaugural address Grant comes out fair and square for universal suffrage, and the measures of Congress are all based on the principle of universal suffrage; the entire Republican party in Tennessee, and the entire press of the North are not unequally in favor of universal suffrage. Should the Republican party obstinately stand out any longer against the great Republican party of the nation, and its entire press, and the entire press of the North, and the entire press of the South, they will simply render themselves ridiculous in the estimation of all sensible men.

It will be seen from the foregoing that in my judgment the safety of the State, the safety of the people, and the protection of loyal citizens do not demand the perpetration of existing disabilities longer than the time when they can be constitutionally removed.

THE CANVASS.—In reply to an invitation signed by a number of citizens of Yazoo, W. D. Gibbs, Esq., has consented to become a candidate for the State Senate, "subject to the nomination of a County Convention"—and pledged to the line of sound policy expressed in the following extract from his letter published in the Mississippi Democrat:

"I presume there is no difference of opinion among patriotic citizens, whatever may have been their antecedent political affiliations, as to the course to be pursued by us in the present emergency. The letter of Governor Butler, the address of Judge Simrall at Vicksburg, the editorials and correspondence of our county journals, and other leading papers in the State and our own reason, plainly indicate one proper line of policy.

"Let us recognize the revolution in full, by acts as well as words. Let us vote for the Constitution and against the disfranchising names, places, acts, &c. Let our Legislature, by a vote, to throw overboard the old and to bring in a new one, and let it be one of the new ones, the newly enfranchised citizen, as to their duties, responsibilities and interests, and thereby contract, as much as possible, the consequences of our own past policy. In this respect, and the machinations of evilly disposed adventurers who have heretofore been endeavoring to raise themselves to power and wealth by fomenting dissension and want of confidence between the two races, that compose our body politic. By pursuing this course in good faith, and with united and energetic action, I think, that we will avoid many of the evils, that have overtaken some of our sister Southern States, and obtain the objects desired by all, to-wit: peace, order, material prosperity, and equality and good government as the basis of the new civil order."

From the Yazoo Democrat we take the following: "Several of the colored points above. Seasons very fair. Crops well improving. Complaint of increase of cholera. The country continues to be healthy. Health of the country continues to be good."

The Winston Bulletin, a negro man has made application to the Probate Clerk of that county, for license to marry a white woman, but had previously been co-habiting with her.

The XVth Amendment—Let the South be Fully Understood and Suffer the Penalty.

It seems to be well understood that the people of Mississippi intend to restore their relations to the federal government as a State, by accepting the terms of Congress. There is no other way of escape from military domination, nor will postponement give better terms.

All the expedients of escape from the necessity of conforming to the plan of Congress have utterly failed.

In the election of Gen. Grant, the issue was fairly joined, and the nail as it had been driven by Congress, was effectively clinched by the popular sentiment of the nation. Indeed, so secure was this end, that the candidate of the Democracy for President, made haste to disavow the minds of the Southern people of delusive anticipations, by declaring frankly that the measures of Congress could not be repealed during the four years of his term, in case of his election.

Therefore, if the thing is to be done, let it be done promptly and effectually, so that there will be an end of it.

Three years ago, our State would have been received into the Union under the constitution framed pursuant to the Proclamation of Mr. Johnson, if the Legislature had accepted the XIVth Amendment, which has since been incorporated in the Constitution of the United States.

Two years ago, the State would have been restored to her place in the Union, if in addition to the XIVth Amendment, she had been willing to accept the terms embraced in the reconstruction acts.

Now, we have presented to us, superadded to the XIVth Amendment and to the plan of 1867 known as the reconstruction acts, the proposed XVth Amendment. Have the people of the State made up their minds to accept this measure which we have demonstrated has no practical bearing upon their own condition? It applies negro suffrage to the people of the Northern States, who have dictated that it shall become a part of our own organic law. To refuse to accept this Amendment will not take suffrage from the colored citizens of Mississippi, nor will it prevent the incorporation of the Amendment into the National Constitution. Hence, we will not have succeeded in a measure which three-fourths of her representatives voted to force upon Mississippi, even if we should continue military rule and incur the hazard of more severe oppressions in the quixotic effort to do so.

If, then, it be determined to accept the terms of Congress, let it be remembered that the ratification of the XVth Amendment by the Legislature is an indispensable condition to the recognition and to the resumption of self-government by her citizens, freed from military supervision.

The issue should be openly made and perfectly understood in all the counties, and members of the Legislature should be elected upon it. The acceptance of the proposed XVth Amendment is as much a condition of reconstruction as of the XIVth Amendment.

SENATION DISPATCH.

Mounted Armed Men in Buckram.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Kin Kuz Gathering to Release Terry—Refugees of Troops Arrive—Touche Not Doubtful.—The "Freedom" is a special telegram to the Commercial.

JACKSON, Miss., June 17.—A report was in circulation here, that some thousands of armed men were gathering in the neighborhood of the city, to release the release of Terry, and to march on to the city. The arrival of Company C, and of another company, to-night, of the sixteenth Infantry, with breech-loaders, will easily keep a few prisoners from being meddled with by their friends.

"This whole community will bear witness that in its conception, as well in the effect designed to be produced, this dispatch is an atrocious falsehood. It is true that the garrison here has been strengthened; and it may be true, though we do not believe it to be so, that such a "report" as the one referred to, may have been heard by somebody, but it was not of general "circulation"—was grossly and utterly unfounded—and so manifestly absurd, that it could not have been credited in any quarter. The "report" itself was manufactured, if it existed at all, for a sensational purpose, precisely as this dispatch was fabricated.

The testimony of all parties in Jackson, including the statement of the Radical organ, has established that the responsibility of the tragic occurrence does not in any manner rest upon the community; that it was due to official and personal causes which related alone to the parties involved; that it had not the remotest reference to political subjects; and yet this vile attempt, by an irresponsible author, is made by indirection to implicate the community, in order that the flames of sectional prejudice may be fed, and to quicken the malice of the persecutors of our people.

Will the Cincinnati Commercial publish, in justice to all concerned, that there is not a shadow of a shade of truth in the statement of its correspondent?

Hon. A. G. Brown in a communication to the Raymond Gazette, contradicts a mendacious statement of Pollard in his pretended life of Mr. Davis, that prior to the secession of the Southern States a number of Senators and Representatives from those States held secret caucuses in Washington, and agreed upon the plan of separation. He says:

"I do not know that it is worth while to say; but in this instance he gives dates, names, places, acts, &c. and is so precise in his statement, as to throw overboard the old and to bring in a new one, and let it be one of the new ones, the newly enfranchised citizen, as to their duties, responsibilities and interests, and thereby contract, as much as possible, the consequences of our own past policy. In this respect, and the machinations of evilly disposed adventurers who have heretofore been endeavoring to raise themselves to power and wealth by fomenting dissension and want of confidence between the two races, that compose our body politic. By pursuing this course in good faith, and with united and energetic action, I think, that we will avoid many of the evils, that have overtaken some of our sister Southern States, and obtain the objects desired by all, to-wit: peace, order, material prosperity, and equality and good government as the basis of the new civil order."

From the Yazoo Democrat we take the following: "Several of the colored points above. Seasons very fair. Crops well improving. Complaint of increase of cholera. The country continues to be healthy. Health of the country continues to be good."

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Lessons of the Past.

None of the Southern States have been compensated by the refusal of the mass of the white citizens to accept the plan of reconstruction submitted by Congress. Their refusal to participate in the preliminary stages of reconstruction, and its accomplishment solely by the adventurers and the blacks who thus became the dupes of the former, in the States where the forms of reorganization have been gone through with, were fatal indeed to their peace and prosperity.

It is not to be doubted that if, under the baleful influence of narrow-sighted croakers of the Perry school, the great body of the whites of South Carolina, though in the minority of the population, had not abandoned the work of reconstruction to the corrupt and ignorant classes, her new government ere this time, would have been controlled by conservative influences. A united and resolute effort by the resident white population with the advantages of property, intelligence, experience and tact on their side would have rescued the State from the horrible condition into which she has been plunged.

Arkansas and Florida present still more pitiable examples of the absence of statesmanship, and of the wretched blindness and stupidity of those who assumed to control the action of the masses. In both of those States the registered whites were largely in the ascendancy. If they had taken the trouble to have voted for delegates to their Conventions, they would have secured decided conservative majorities, and imposing no other disabilities except those required in the plan of Congress, their permanent governments would have been placed under conservative guidance. The adventurers required but one thing to give them the ascendancy, viz: the refusal of the resident white population to take part in the election.

With amazing indifference to their own welfare, and with consummate folly, the latter played into their hands. The Conventions of those States representing conservative majorities who had refused to participate in the election of delegates, were mere tools to do the bidding of the Loyal League conspirators. And to the last, the people were true to their folly.

Having permitted their carpet-bag enemies to take control of the negro vote, and to secure majorities in their Conventions and thus to frame the most loathsome forms of government, ever devised for wicked purposes, they did not have the energy to shake off their lethargy and to save themselves in the final vote on the question of ratification. They who had looked quietly on while their enemies forged fetters for them, surrendered their limbs without an opposing effort, to be manacled.

If it be said of Mississippi that she was betrayed into the folly of giving the Convention to her enemies, let it also be written that she became weak enough to retrace her steps before her final doom was pronounced, and to rescue herself from the infamy of a disfranchising constitution.

The perils which she has encountered; the postponement of prosperity; and the clouds and darkness which still hang over her future, are causes of sorrow that she did not promptly accede to the requirements of Congress and elect a Convention of men whose aspirations were for her welfare. But there is no time to be lost in useless repinings. The examples of what other have suffered by inactivity, and the experience of what Mississippi may yet accomplish by the timely, united and properly directed effort of her citizens, must serve as pillars of fire to direct their steps in the last opportunity they will have to escape from the wilderness, across the Jordan and into the pleasant retreats beyond.

Probable Result in Virginia.

We are afraid that the everlasting "political damnation" set represented by the Wells ticket, will succeed in the Virginia election. This fatal result, if it happens, will be due to divisions among the conservatives. They are divided on the question of adopting or accepting the expurgated constitution. Besides, large numbers will gratify their wounded sensibilities at negro suffrage by staying away from the polls, and indignantly themselves for the "outrage" by placing their necks permanently under the hateful yoke of their oppressors.

The folly of the refusal of the whites to take part in the election, which has brought forth such bountiful harvests of curses in the reconstructed States is, we are sorry to say, likely to be repeated in Virginia. It is in vain that the State Executive Committee of the conservative party has issued an address warning against it and appealing to the people to come to their own rescue. And it is in vain, that Gen. Lee himself declares that the conservative people ought to vote for the constitution divested of its objectionable features, and for Walker the candidate of the moderate Republicans. It is in vain their trusted leaders are on the stump urging the same course. These appeals, seem to be all thrown away. The "dignity" and "delicacy" of the Old Dominion Bourbons are hanging like mill-stones around their necks, and will we fear, carry them to perdition.

P. S. Since the above was written, we have observed that several of our exchanges have taken a view different from ours in regard to the prospect in Virginia. We trust that they are right, though the signs of the fatal "inaction" which has given all the reconstructed States wholly into the hands of the Jacobins, except Georgia, have created serious forebodings of the result.

One of our contemporaries, (the Mobile Register) speaks hopefully, saying:

THE PROSPECT IN VIRGINIA.

Accounts from various parts of Virginia are very favorable to the Conservative cause. The people everywhere seem to be warning off to the work; and the indications are that Walker will be elected Governor of the State and the expurgated constitution adopted beyond doubt. An editorial in the Richmond Whig states that the registration of negroes this year shows only one-half of the number registered last year, namely, three thousand in that city. The question resulting therefrom is, whether the franchise registration in the first place, or have the voters actually diminished by removal or death? At any rate, it appears that the Conservatives will carry Richmond, with Henrico attached, and that will probably give them the Legislature.

"Pollard's" Lust.

We have not thought it worth while to warn our people against any sort of encouragement to a book purporting to be a record of the life of Jefferson Davis and to reveal the secret history of the Confederacy, by E. A. Pollard. The character of the man is so notoriously bad, that his name attached to any publication warns the public confidence away from it, precisely as people are cautioned not to approach a post-house with "small-pox," written over its door way.

The man who buys the last book of the common defamer whose name is associated with it, contributes to the support of the worst class of enemies the South has ever had. When her struggle for independence was progressing, under the guise of supporting her cause, Pollard employed the printing material which was at his service, to undermine her government, breed disaffection, and to destroy the hopes and confidence of the people. When their cause was lost, he purchased the favors of the most ungenerous and ignoble of her foes by slandering the leaders who had been put forward as their representatives, chief of whom is Mr. Davis, whose biography he has presumed to become.

The fact is not germane to the subject of his book, but it illustrates his character, and is therefore worthy of mention—that although Pollard professed to be an editor of a newspaper devoted to the fortunes of the Confederacy during the war, he afterwards, for the sake of a thousand dollar clerkship in the New York Custom-house, took the iron-clad oath.

But the object of these paragraphs is to introduce the following notice of Pollard's last publication, by Gen. W. M. Browne, in the Augusta Press, who was a member of Mr. Davis' personal staff during a portion of the war, and always enjoyed his confidence and esteem.

From the Augusta Press.

The National Publishing Company have sent us advanced sheets of a book called the "Life of Jefferson Davis," by E. A. Pollard. It is a very curious view of the insolent assumption, false pretences, and low malice, displayed in a few pages, sufficed to convince any one who was not a devoted adherent of Davis, that the book was the proper receptacle for such trash.

A runaway body servant of the ex-President Davis, who was a very reliable man, and who was a member of the staff of the President, has written a book called "The Life of Jefferson Davis," which we consider far more reliable, and which we prefer to the present one. It is a very curious view of the insolent assumption, false pretences, and low malice, displayed in a few pages, sufficed to convince any one who was not a devoted adherent of Davis, that the book was the proper receptacle for such trash.

On the whole, as Pollard never spoke to Mr. Davis, and as he never saw him, his book is a very curious view of the insolent assumption, false pretences, and low malice, displayed in a few pages, sufficed to convince any one who was not a devoted adherent of Davis, that the book was the proper receptacle for such trash.

Planters have occasion to congratulate themselves on the prospect of remunerative prices for the growing cotton crop. Statistics show that the increased manufacturing interests of the country have developed a home demand which can hardly be supplied from the stocks now in warehouse at the various ports. According to Wright & Co.'s circular, it may be necessary to re-import cotton to keep mills in this country going during the interval to the new crop.

The stock on hand has been considerably reduced, and the prospect of a new crop, nearly 8,000 bales have been added to the quantity at New Orleans upon actual count. The new crop is expected to be ready in May and found to be 22,127 bales, of which 25,000 were unsold yesterday, and consisted of 10,000 bales of middling, 10,000 of low middling, and 5,000 of inferior and unmerchantable trash. The stock in New York was also taken on the 1st of May, and found to be only 4,500, and this has since been further reduced by exports and the vessels loading for Europe shall have cleared, our available stock will be so much reduced, that we shall be compelled to import our domestic consumers will have to draw a supply for their requirements, and the new crop is marketed, from Liverpool.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the Northern friends of the Southern conservatives have advised them to withhold their support from Liberal Republicans who have repudiated the disfranchising policy of the Bitter-Enders of the Stokes-Eggleston wing. Referring to the support which Mr. Senter (Anti-Disfranchisement Republican) is receiving from the Tennessee Democracy, the Cincinnati Enquirer, says